

The Janesville Daily Gazette

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NUMBER 137

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

RACINE, Wis., July 23, 1881.
There will be a convention representing the Republican party of Wisconsin, at Madison, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of September, at noon, to nominate a State ticket consisting of candidates for Governor and other State officers to be supported by the party at the coming November election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. Each Senate and Assembly district is entitled to two delegates to be selected in the usual manner.

1st Dist. T. D. WEEKS.....Whiteville, Janesville
2d Dist. J. H. KEYES.....Watertown
3d Dist. J. H. SPENCER, Jr.....Madison
4th Dist. J. H. COOPERSON, Jr.....Brookfield
5th Dist. J. R. BRIGHAM.....Milwaukee
6th Dist. CHAS. LUDWIG.....West Bend
7th Dist. G. W. CARTER.....Fond du Lac
8th Dist. JAMES H. FOSTER.....Keweenaw
9th Dist. HENRY COUSINS.....Green Bay
10th Dist. F. A. HUGHER.....La Crosse
11th Dist. S. D. FAIRCHILD.....Monomoyne
12th Dist. K. H. BAKER, Chairman, Racine.

THE PRESIDENT.

Our latest Washington dispatches do not give much encouragement regarding the President's condition. There are favorable symptoms, and Agnew say they have renewed confidence but do not give any assurance that there is a probability that he will recover. Except among the most sanguine of the President's friends, there is a prevailing opinion that he is in the valley of the shadow of death. It is a fact that whether the President will be living in three days from now, is a problem which medical and surgical science can not solve. In another column will be found a telegram touching upon Mrs. Garfield and her feelings toward the attending physicians at the White House, which will be read with interest.

Virginia is furnishing the politics for the whole country, and in pretty big doses.

The weather and Vennor have fallen out, and the latter's predictions are "a dead give away."

The Chicago Journal says that Mrs. Hull, a blooming lady of one hundred summers, whose eldest daughter is eighty-one, lives in Clinton, Illinois. The Journal can't claim the centenarian Mrs. Hull and her four score year old daughter as living in Illinois. They are residents of Clinton, in this county.

The newspapers are still discussing the question of the real meaning of the "inability," found in the constitution of the United States and referring to the President. Some claim the President is sufficiently afflicted with inability to justify Vice President Arthur to act as President, while others contend differently. The more the matter is discussed, the less definite are the ideas the public have on the question.

It is said for the first time in the history of Maine, there will be no State election this year. This is owing to the amendment of the constitution in regard to the manner of electing State officers. The Maine constitution as it has stood for many years was one of the clumsiest pieces of political machinery, so far as the election of Governor was concerned, that was ever put together in this country.

On the Democratic side one seems to be mentioned with any prominence, except the name of P. V. Doster, for governor. It is confidently stated by Mr. Doster's friends that he will be nominated in the fall and elected to him. It is not known whether this is true or not, and there seems to be no candidate for the other highly desirable places on the ticket.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Mr. Doster would be a very good man for the Republicans to have as an opponent to Mr. Warner or any other good man the convention will nominate. Upon him more than upon any other five hundred men in Wisconsin, falls the responsibility of the riots in Ozaukee county during the war. Doster was not loyal then as he countenanced rebellion, and a man who was not loyal when this Nation was nigh to its death struggle for Liberty and Union, can not be trusted at any time.

There comes from Ohio the report of a very singular case of the law's injustice. In 1861 a burglar was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for twenty years, and during the past four years has been insane and an inmate of the Insane Asylum. But he has been just restored to sanity, and although the twenty years for which he was sentenced have expired, it has been decided that unless he is pardoned he must go back to the penitentiary and serve four years to make up for the time he was insane! If he had remained sane, he would have been a free man now; but for the crime of allowing his mind to give way he must suffer four years' additional imprisonment. Probably Governor Foster will see the propriety of interposing a pardon.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, President Garfield wrote a letter to his mother in regard to the reports of his condition. The full text is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1881.—Dear Mother: Don't be disturbed by any reports about my condition. I am trying every day, and night, to get well; but I am gaining every day, and need only time and patience to bring me through.

Gives my love to all the relatives and friends, and especially to sisters Hitty and Mary, your loving son,

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

This is the last letter the President has written, and the signs indicate that he will write no more. He has shown marvelous patience and fortitude under the most distressing affliction and the severest pain, and while the whole world has been extremely anxious concerning

his chances, the President quietly writes to his mother that time and patience will bring him through. It now looks as if the hopes of his recovery will be blasted, but while there is life there may be hope, and therefore the country indulges in hope.

RENEWED CONFIDENCE.

The Official Bulletins from the White House.

They do not Give Very Encouraging Reports of the President.

Drs. Agnew and Hamilton Have Renewed Confidence for His Recovery.

Reports Say Mrs. Garfield is Bewildered but not Disheartened,

And that She Has Lost Her Confidence in the Attending Surgeons.

Another Interview with Dr. Hammond Relating to the President.

That Learned Doctor Gives the President Three or Four Days to Live,

He Still Condemns the Medical Treatment of the President,

And Thinks it Too Late Now to Change Doctors.

The Assassin Attacks the Jail Keeper with a Knife.

Two Pistol Shots from the Keeper Fail to Dispatch the Villain.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

THE PRESIDENT.

Special to the Gazette.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 17, 7:45 a.m.—Col. Rockwell, who has watched at the President's bedside since about 3 a. m., says that the President slept considerably at times during the night, and no vomiting occurred. Dr. Biss reports the President's pulse 110, and that he feels encouraged at the general condition of the patient this morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Pulse at noon, 112. Agnew and Hamilton went driving at 2 p. m. They told the reporters that the President was doing well. They have renewed confidence.

2:45.—The President has just taken, and retained, two doses of beef extract.

SHOWS FIGHT.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—When Keeper McGill entered Guiteau's cell this morning the latter sprang upon him with a large knife cutting a large gash in his shoulder. McGill drew his revolver and fired twice. Guiteau attempted to choke him. A fierce struggle ensued.

DR. HAMMOND.

Three or Four Days to Live—The Learned Doctor Condemns the Treatment Given the President.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Dr. Wm. A. Hammond was seen this morning in regard to the latest reports concerning General Garfield's case. He said: "I have been anticipating such reports for several days. The idea that the President is now suffering from dyspepsia is all bosh; he is suffering simply from pyrexia, and has ever since he had the severe chill some time since, and those that followed. The vomiting and irritation of the stomach are brought about by the bullet being still left in his body, which I have always maintained should have been removed before his constitution was broken up. Why, the man has been simply starved in place of having had food to build him up. Now as to the frequent change in his pulse, that does not matter so much, even if it varies from 110 to 150, but what is serious is in his rate of temperature. It is evident that by reason of his weakness he is unable to get up sufficient vitality to produce very high fever, and that is bad for him. There is no doubt in my mind, if the medical reports are correct, that the vomiting can hardly be stayed any length of time, because of the presence of the ball. Mark my words, there is now no hope for the President, and I am sorry, for he has gone through his trouble bravely. He has reduced in weight fully seventy-five pounds, and the main cause is from not having the proper character of food. I give him but three or four days to live and then you will have to chronicle his death. Had he not such rigid diet, matters would now be different. I have the highest respect for Dr. Agnew and Dr. Hamilton, but it must be remarked they were called in a consulting physician, and had to take the reports of the attending surgeons as is the usual practice. The wound was not sufficient to cause death had it been properly treated."

"Would you suggest a change of his physicians at this stage?"

"I do not see any chance for him now.

He has gone so far with one kind of treatment as to be beyond recovery. I

have to speak thus, because the actual facts must be met some time or another."

"But his brother-in-law, Mr. Boynton, says he will recover."

"Yes, I read his letter, but he will have to change his opinion very soon. He does not have anything to say in the case, as he is a homeopathic, and therefore not consulted with the other physicians.

STOMACH IRRITATIONS.

The Doctors Giving the President Too Much Medicine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—It is the opinion of one of the constant attendants upon the President that the surgeons have been administering medicines in larger doses than his stomach, in its debilitated condition, can stand without injury. Quinine has been also freely administered, washed down by small quantities of brandy, which has not only been distasteful to the President, but apparently prejudicial in its effect.

The President is a mere shadow of his former self. He is not as large as Rev. Dr. Power, his pastor, who is a man probably of about 155 pounds.

MRS. GARFIELD.

Bewildered but not Disheartened—She is Losing Confidence in the Doctors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Garfield, while out of the sick room, could not entirely conceal her anxiety, though when she approaches her husband she maintains the utmost composure, almost amounting to apparent cheerfulness. The President also makes special efforts to control any evidence of pain or suffering while she is in about the sick room.

A person in a position able to express an unbiased opinion says that Mrs. Garfield is greatly in need of a friendly adviser. She seems to be dissatisfied with the persons surrounding the President's bedside. Her confidence in Dr. Agnew and Dr. Hamilton, however, is unswerving; but, aside from them, she is not entirely reconciled to the others, so that she is at a loss to know which way to turn for that consolation a woman in her situation would naturally seek. This information touching the inside feeling in the White House gives a very fair description of the situation.

From a gentleman who saw Mrs. Garfield late this afternoon your correspondent learned that she seemed bewildered, but not disheartened, at the unfavorable symptoms in her husband's case. She appeared to feel that everything was being done that could be done. There was a lack of ability in treating the case which perplexed her; an idea that the doctors were afraid to pursue the same methods with the President they would with an ordinary patient. Still she was hopeful of keeping up to the end. She was also worried at the manner in which the President has wasted, for he has lost fully eighty pounds. The skin is drawn tightly across his forehead, and his face wears an expression of continual pain.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clogs out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, 15c. boxes.

SKINNY MEN.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, \$1 at druggists' Depot, Prentice & Evanson, Janesville.

VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Vice President Arthur remained at his home to-day and was visited by numerous prominent friends. He received official bulletins from the White House and some private dispatches but none that summoned him to Washington. It was intimated by some of his friends that even though the President did there was not the urgency for the Vice President to go to the capital and assume the duties of office that existed when the President was first shot.

The public mind, it was said, had been prepared for a change, and it could be made now without fear and excitement that might have attended it six weeks ago.

Private dispatches were received by the Vice President at a late hour to night. He was prepared to go to Washington he said, when a summons reached him, although he had not given up hopes of the President's recovery.

Among those who called upon the Vice President in course of the day were Senator Grant and Senator Cocking, who was accompanied by Senator Logan, of Ill., and many others, house being almost full of visitors at one time. To-night there were present the house with the Vice President until a late hour.

Senator Jones, of Nevada; Police Commissioner French; George Bliss and some others, while George Van Nort was a number of others under short calls.

WICKED for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article, made of valuable remedies known to all, till physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

REV. —, Washington, D. C.

SILENTLY STOLE AWAY.

EAU CLAIRE, Aug. 16.—Louis A. Stiles, employed as cashier for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road, in this city, has absconded with nearly \$2,000 of the company's funds. Extravagance is said to be the cause. The crookiness was discovered last night, and the books are being examined to-day. No trace of his route has yet been discovered.

ROBBING A TRAIN.

One Robber Killed—Others Leave Without Booty.

TOPEKA, Aug. 16.—The Santa Fe passenger train that arrived here at 2 p. m. today brought intelligence to headquarters that a gang of train robbers had boarded the smoking car last night just after dark at Granada, Col., where they blew out the lights and commenced going through the passengers for their money. A colored United States soldier in the car refused to give up \$500 that he had, and was shot by one of the outlaws. In turn, the soldier shot one of the villains and killed him. This frightened the other two, and they left without any booty.

Grandmother.

Used to say: "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and they had to dig the burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty, smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Sold by Dr. A. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.

Transfers of real estate filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, by C. L. Valentine:

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.
B. G. Wheeler et al. to Orrin Bates, lot 5, block 37, village of Janesville.....\$ 600.00
FRIDAY, AUG. 12.
John Cowell to H. Townshend, 5 acres section 23, Magnolia.....100.00
SATURDAY, AUG. 13.
Michael Dowd to W. J. McIntyre, 4 acre section 23, Lima.....100.00
Jas. M. Mansar to Wm. E. Mansar, 50 acres in section 22 Harmony.....2,500.00
A. Hudson to E. T. Foote, lot 18 Mitchell's addition to Janesville.....3,070.00
Orrin Bates to R. J. Richardson, lot 5, block 37, village of Janesville.....700.00
MONDAY, AUG. 15.
F. Handy to C. Q. Handy, 17 1/2 acres in section 5, Lima.....\$1.00 & life lease.
J. F. Angel to C. E. Lee 120 acres in sections 12 & 13 Magnolia.....500.00
S. J. Simmons to Joseph Gates, lot in village of Clinton.....170.00
Jos. Gibbs to C. C. Hoagie, 10 acres in section 23, Porter.....1,500.00
TUESDAY, AUG. 16.
J. D. Hain to A. A. Robinson, lot in Forest cemetery, Edgerton.....15.00

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVES will invigorate the body without intoxicating it is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.— *Tribune*. See advertisement.

HARMONY.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Mansar started the 15th for Boston and New York, taking the advantage of low rates.

—Dry and hot with a few cold nights, and a slight frost in low places on the 16th. Everything needs rain, and the corn crop will be light if we do not get rain soon. A good many pieces of tobacco are late and have come to a stand-still on account of the drought.

—The hum of the threshing machine is now the familiar sound. Reports are not very favorable so far as heard from.

—Madam Rumor says look out soon for more weddings.

—Why will farmers be so negligent of their own interests in letting the roads grow up to rag-weed, burdock, and other obnoxious weeds that scatter their seed broadcast over the land, and this year the grain was so full of weeds that it could not be properly cured.

—There will be an ice-cream festival at the town hall this Wednesday evening the proceeds to go towards buying a new organ.

—For killing flies and all kinds of insects there is nothing equal to the Genuine Insect Powder sold by Prentice & Evanson, the Druggists of DENNISON'S.

QUADRUPANTHEON.

Opium Smoking in British Burma.

In a copy of a memorandum by Mr. C. U. Atchison, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, on the consumption of opium, the Chief Commissioner says his attention has been specially directed to the change which was gradually coming over the Burmese National character, of which the principal cause was said to be the growing habit of opium smoking. When on a visit to Akyab, he was assisted upon by a large deputation of the most influential natives of the town, who presented a petition describing in very forcible language, the evils existing on the population by opium, and praying that the traffic in opium might be altogether abolished in Arakan. The Chinese population in Burma consume opium without any apparent bad effects, and do not smoke to excess; but the Burmese seem quite incapable of using the drug in moderation, and the dealers tempt young men to smoke by giving them at first opium to smoke. Among the Burmese the habitual use of the drug saps the physical and mental energies, destroys the nerves, emaciates the body, predisposes to disease, induces indolent and filthy habits of life, destroys respect, is one of the most fertile sources of misery, destitution and crime, fills the jail with men of relaxed frame, predisposes to dysentery and cholera, prevents the due extension of cultivation, and the development of the land; it checks the natural growth of the population, and enfeebles the constitution of succeeding generations. The opium smoking is spreading at an alarming rate under our rule does not admit of doubt. On this point the testimony of all classes of officers and of the population is unanimous. The quantity of opium consumed in 1879 was more than double what it was in 1869, and the prosperity of the country was least where the consumption of opium was greatest. The Commissioner says: "Probably a variety of causes have contributed to the spread of this vice. Burmese is intellectually in a transition state. The people are becoming emancipated from many restrictions of their old creed. The inevitable tendency of the education we give, and of the new sense of personal liberty which our Government creates among an Oriental people, is to weaken the sanction of religious belief, and break down the restraints of social customs. Such results ought neither to surprise nor alarm us. However much the old fashioned among the population may regret it, or blame us for it, we can as easily put back the shadow on the sun dial as arrest the disintegration of the old social customs. But there are other causes within our control. Of these the principal is the increased and yearly increasing facility with which opium can be obtained. Our professed objects are to supply only so much of the drug as may be needed to meet a bona fide demand, to discourage extended consumption, and to realize from restricted consumption at high a revenue as we can without affording inducements to the people to obtain supplies by unlawful means. Theoretically these principles are sound enough. But there are many drawbacks in their practical application."—London News.

Red Tape in Australia.

The circumlocution office has been established in Australia, and this is how they manage things in Victoria. The clock stopped in a Magistrate's Court, and the Chairman of the Bench had no time to bring it under the notice of the Secretary of the Law Department. The letter duly docketed, stamped and not inked, was forwarded by the Accountant of the Law Department to the Secretary of Public Works, who communicated with the contractor, who in turn wrote to the Inspector of Works. The Inspector writes to the Secretary of Public Works, who forwards it to the Accountant of the Law Department. By this time nearly a week has elapsed, when the Magistrate gets a note through the Clerk of the Petty Sessions, making the inquiry from the Secretary of the Law Department: "Is the clock going?" It was not. And we shall probably have an account of the further proceedings by next Australian mail.

Feeding Green Corn to Swine.

Green corn, as soon as it is fairly ripe enough for ordinary table use, is probably the very best fattening food available to the general farmer for feeding swine. They eat it with a peculiar relish, and will grow and fatten upon it with surprising rapidity. No food is equal to this for putting pigs in good "show condition" for the fairs.

But while all this is true, it is doubt in a very expensive food when used at this period. In a discussion upon this point to which we once listened, an old Farmer remarked that he had "often noted that when his wife fed his hired men on green corn at the table, one man would often eat four or five ears, while one of these same ears if ripened, ground into meal and made into bread would feed four or five men." Probably this was overstating the difference, but it is no doubt an expensive and, in some degree, a wasteful use of food to use corn before it is fully ripened.—National Live Stock Journal.

No fewer than seven different languages are spoken on one side of Lake Nyassa, which is only 350 miles in length, and natives from the southern end cannot understand those at the northern.

A Baptist Minister's Experience. I am a Baptist minister, and before I ever thought of being a clergyman, I graduated in medicine, but left a lucrative practice for my present profession, 40 years ago. I was for many years a sufferer from quinsy. "Thomas' Electric Oil" cured me. I was also troubled with hoarseness, and "Thomas' Electric Oil" always relieved me. My wife and child had diphtheria, and "Thomas' Electric Oil" cured them" and if taken in time will cure seven times out of ten. This is evident it is a cure for the most obstinate cold or cough, and if anyone will take a small teaspoon and a half full it with the Oil, and then place the end of the spoon in one nostril and draw the Oil out of the spoon into the head by sniffing as hard as they can until the oil falls over into the throat, and practice that twice a week, I don't care how often their head may be, it will clean out and cure their catarrh. For deafness and earache it has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine that I have ever felt like recommending, and I am very anxious to see it in every place, for I tell you that I would not be without it in my house for any consideration. I am now suffering with a pain like rheumatism in my right leg, and nothing relieves me like "Thomas' Electric Oil."

DR. E. F. CRANE,
Corry, Pa.
By J. Roberts and Sherrill & Co.

Farmers generally agree that the curing of clover is better accomplished in the cock than in the sun, for the succulent leaves and tender blossoms of clover if exposed to a scorching heat are quickly browned and lose much of

whatever the chemical process that converts sour fruit to sweet may be, it forms a pleasant and refreshing diet when eaten in proper quantities at proper times. It exerts a greater influence upon the young members of mankind than upon the mature, because the mucous membrane of the food canal is more susceptible to all influences in the one than the other, and so seriously disturbs the health of infancy, even if taken in very moderate quantities and at regular intervals of time. It does not possess much nutritive value. Its percentage of tissue-making elements is very small, so that its chief value as sources of nutrition, must consist of groups of non-nitrogenous materials, as starch, cane sugar, grape sugar, gum and pectine, and all useful elements in the animal economy. Its seeds and salts correct the bad health induced by dried meats or those that have been preserved by common salt and consumed during a long period of time. In various other ways good, sound fruit, taken in proper quantities and at proper times, is healthy for all but the youngest members of the human family. Stale, decaying fruits do an immense amount of harm. Green and over-ripe fruits are nearly as disastrous to health. Their cheapness tempts the poor to purchase them, so that what this class do not pay in cash they pay in maladies not easily controlled.

All, but particularly children, who can get sound, matured fruit should eat a reasonable amount each day and not a large amount on one day and none upon the next; but eat it when we may, the harder sorts need thorough mastication, so that they may be readily and easily digested. Some fruits contain acids that change the condition of the bowels from constiveness to loose stools—a change that many persons need. Green and over-ripened fruits contain a large amount of acids, that are restless and riotous, showing a strong inclination to ferment and disturb the waste canal. They form new chemical associates and create more disease and suffering than physicians can always check. Fruit comes with heat, so that we are not always sure, in hot seasons of the year, whether it is hot or an excessive amount of fruit that irritates much suffering to come and stay.

We are now prepared to answer the question often asked, are fruits healthy?

In adults and youth, the proper use of ripe fruit does conduct to health. An exclusive diet on fruit cannot meet the wants of the human body. The amount of nutriment is very small. The acids of mature fruits are not nutritious, but they correct the bad condition of the bowels in hot seasons of the year. They are largely composed of water, that is often needed to cleanse the food canal and the various ducts of excretion and thus promote health and growth. Few, if any, fruits are consumed for their healthy quality. They are chiefly consumed to gratify the appetite, but never to supply the means of growth and strength. A few fruits, growing in the torrid zone, may yield some plastic matter for building up the tissues. In hot seasons, some acidulous fruits are cooling and refreshing and so are useful to all who are under the influence of some inflammatory malady. To this class of fruits belong grapes and oranges that the sick, in their last extremity, may safely take. The great harm that fruit may do consists in consuming much on one day and none upon the next. The wise and useful way of consuming fruit is to give a small amount every day, and avoid those sorts that do not usually grow.

Even infants may have fruit when properly prepared. Roasted apples may be profitably given in habitual constipation. Apples stoned and mingled with light bread are often useful in the same condition. Raw apples scraped or finely sliced easily digest and benefit the bowels.—Pratt Farmer.

Cutting and Curing Grasses.

While there are different times for cutting the different varieties of grasses, for hay, the period of flowering is the general indication for the harvest to begin. At this season the saccharine juice that goes towards forming and developing the seed are in the stalk and leaves, and if the grass is saved then it is in the nature of things to be palatable and succulent. Another argument in favor of cutting grass before the maturity of the seed is that when the seed is permitted to develop the vitality of the grass becomes impaired, a heavier draft is made upon the soil and the meadow in consequence will sooner run out. To these inducements for early cutting may be added the important fact of a larger growth of the aftermath when mowing is done while the grass is in blossom.

The general tendency is to cut the grass too close and many fine meadows receive serious injury therefrom, especially upland meadows. As a rule grasses that are cut two inches high will start sooner and thrive better than when shaved closer to the ground. Many farmers cut timothy nearly or quite four inches from the ground.

An analysis has proven that grass quickly dried in the sun, without being wet, produces the very best quality of hay, but little of its nutritive qualities having been lost in the curing process; hence the necessity of cutting meadows during fair weather. Practical farmers differ as to the length of time grass should be exposed to the sun and air previous to being banded. Some consider a good dry hay sufficient while others require two and sometimes three days. Some prefer to let the grass lie on the ground just as it is left by the mower, while others cure it in the window and still others cure it in the cock.

These differences in the curing results chiefly from the difference existing in the curing quality of the various grasses. Clover, for instance, contains more water than other grasses, consequently it requires a longer time to cure properly. Timothy cures more quickly than herds grass, while the coarse grasses in turn require still longer time than herds grass. To sum up the matter, the secret of successful hay-making consists in curing grasses up to the point at which it will do to put into the barn and no more, in order to arrest the loss of sugar and starch at the earliest possible moment. During the early part of the season two days are often required for properly curing heavy grass. Later, when the grass is nearly ripe, it may be cured in one day.

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Even infants may have fruit when properly prepared. Roasted apples may be profitably given in habitual constipation. Apples stoned and mingled with light bread are often useful in the same condition. Raw apples scraped or finely sliced easily digest and benefit the bowels.—Pratt Farmer.

Cutting and Curing Grasses.

While there are different times for cutting the different varieties of grasses, for hay, the period of flowering is the general indication for the harvest to begin. At this season the saccharine juice that goes towards forming and developing the seed are in the stalk and leaves, and if the grass is saved then it is in the nature of things to be palatable and succulent. Another argument in favor of cutting grass before the maturity of the seed is that when the seed is permitted to develop the vitality of the grass becomes impaired, a heavier draft is made upon the soil and the meadow in consequence will sooner run out. To these inducements for early cutting may be added the important fact of a larger growth of the aftermath when mowing is done while the grass is in blossom.

The general tendency is to cut the grass too close and many fine meadows receive serious injury therefrom, especially upland meadows. As a rule grasses that are cut two inches high will start sooner and thrive better than when shaved closer to the ground. Many farmers cut timothy nearly or quite four inches from the ground.

An analysis has proven that grass quickly dried in the sun, without being wet, produces the very best quality of hay, but little of its nutritive qualities having been lost in the curing process; hence the necessity of cutting meadows during fair weather. Practical farmers differ as to the length of time grass should be exposed to the sun and air previous to being banded. Some consider a good dry hay sufficient while others require two and sometimes three days. Some prefer to let the grass lie on the ground just as it is left by the mower, while others cure it in the window and still others cure it in the cock.

These differences in the curing results chiefly from the difference existing in the curing quality of the various grasses. Clover, for instance, contains more water than other grasses, consequently it requires a longer time to cure properly. Timothy cures more quickly than herds grass, while the coarse grasses in turn require still longer time than herds grass. To sum up the matter, the secret of successful hay-making consists in curing grasses up to the point at which it will do to put into the barn and no more, in order to arrest the loss of sugar and starch at the earliest possible moment. During the early part of the season two days are often required for properly curing heavy grass. Later, when the grass is nearly ripe, it may be cured in one day.

Farmers generally agree that the curing of clover is better accomplished in the cock than in the sun, for the succulent leaves and tender blossoms of clover if exposed to a scorching heat are quickly browned and lose much of

whatever the chemical process that converts sour fruit to sweet may be, it forms a pleasant and refreshing diet when eaten in proper quantities at proper times. It exerts a greater influence upon the young members of mankind than upon the mature, because the mucous membrane of the food canal is more susceptible to all influences in the one than the other, and so seriously disturbs the health of infancy, even if taken in very moderate quantities and at regular intervals of time. It does not possess much nutritive value. Its percentage of tissue-making elements is very small, so that its chief value as sources of nutrition, must consist of groups of non-nitrogenous materials, as starch, cane sugar, grape sugar, gum and pectine, and all useful elements in the animal economy. Its seeds and salts correct the bad health induced by dried meats or those that have been preserved by common salt and consumed during a long period of time. In various other ways good, sound fruit, taken in proper quantities and at proper times, is healthy for all but the youngest members of the human family. Stale, decaying fruits do an immense amount of harm. Green and over-ripe fruits are nearly as disastrous to health. Their cheapness tempts the poor to purchase them, so that what this class do not pay in cash they pay in maladies not easily controlled.

All, but particularly children, who can get sound, matured fruit should eat a reasonable amount each day and not a large amount on one day and none upon the next; but eat it when we may, the harder sorts need thorough mastication, so that they may be readily and easily digested. Some fruits contain acids that change the condition of the bowels from constiveness to loose stools—a change that many persons need. Green and over-ripened fruits contain a large amount of acids, that are restless and riotous, showing a strong inclination to ferment and disturb the waste canal. They form new chemical associates and create more disease and suffering than physicians can always check. Fruit comes with heat, so that we are not always sure, in hot seasons of the year, whether it is hot or an excessive amount of fruit that irritates much suffering to come and stay.

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JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881.

LEAF TOBACCO HOUSE.

Cigar Goods a Specialty. Plenty Storage Room.
O. D. ROWE,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
Dealer in Leaf Tobacco—Good Stock
of Old Tobacco Always on Hand.
pedawly

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

H. W. HATHORN,
RIVER ST., JANESVILLE,
General Blacksmith. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
Repairing of all kinds on short notice, and
warranted. Prices as low as the lowest, shop
on the street, in rear of First National Bank.
pedawly

CARLAGE PAINTING

World-famous skill call attention to his exten-
sive Painting business Street, where he is pre-
pared to do first class Carriage, and Artistic
Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him
a call.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

JAMES A. PATERSON,
(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. H. PAYNE.)
Court and Main St., — Janesville, Wis.
Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy
Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Ships,
Brushes, Combs, etc. Also a good stock
of Harness Oils, Lubricating Oil, Satchels,
the best kind of Harness Oils always on hand.
A large stock of Dusters, Nets, etc.

WM. SADDLER,
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE
(Opera House Block).
A Large Stock of First Class Harnesses, Trunks
on Hand at Bottom Price.

GAS AND STEAM TUNING.

GEO. H. MAIN, JR., — JANESVILLE
(Next door to Gazette Office).
Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting, Dealers
in Pumps and Cylinders, Gas Pictures, Pipe
Rubber Hose, and all kinds of Fittings for Gas
Steam and Water Works. All work in the above
done at reasonable prices. — AUGUST 13.

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.

C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.
EAST MILWAUKEE St., — JANESVILLE
Myers New Barn.
Hearse and Carriages for Funerals
Specially.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

HOLM & LINTZ,
House, Sign & Ornamental Painters.
Painting, Glass and Paper Hanging, Signs,
Screens, Glass by permission to Masters, Wm. C. Munson, David Jeffries, J. S. Crockett, Frank Cook, Dr. Gen. H. McCay, and E. V. White & Co. Shop over Chas. R. Wilson's grocery, West Milwaukee Street. Let our word be your bond. E. V. Holm & Co.

H. H. BIANHARD'S
Collection, Real Estate and Loan
Office.

Wanted for collection all sorts, bills, accounts
and debts, and all kinds of bad and indif-
ferent, and for foreclosure all mortgages due or
past due at his office, on 3rd Street, over M. G.
Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis.
All business interested in this will be
promptly attended to and satisfied, guar-
anteed.

INSURANCE.

JOHN G. SAXE
Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial
Insurance Companies of Europe and the
United States.

Also Agent for the Atlan Life and the
Metropolitan Association of London, the
Royal and American Association in the West.
Is ready to make arrangements to exchange
farms in Rock County and elsewhere for
city property, and money to loan.

HAIR GOODS.

Mrs. WM. SADDLER,
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., — JANESVILLE
(Opera House Block).
Manufacturer in Ladies' Hair Nets
and all Kinds of Human Hair Goods.

AN OPEN SECRET

AMONG THE LADIES

The brilliant, fascinating
tints of complexion for which
ladies strive are chiefly arti-
ficial, and all who will take the
trouble may secure them.
These rosy, bow-titting hues
follow the use of Hagan's Mu-
nilla Balm—a delicate, har-
less and always reliable article.
Sold by all druggists.

The Magnolia Balm conceal
every blemish, removes Sal-
lowness, Tan, Redness, Erup-
tions, all evidences of excite-
ment and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and
so natural that no human being
can detect its application.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

BITTERS

St. Malo in an Unseen Vaporone.
Painful swelling disease and death in many
countries for which quinine is no genuine and
sure, but for the effects of which Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters is not a thorough remedy.
But it is a reliable preventive. "This fact has
over a period of thirty years. All disorders of
the liver, stomach and bowels are also concur-
red by the Bitters." For sale by all Druggists and dealers general.
14.

R. C. YEOMANS
Franklin Street, Corn Exchange Square, Janes-
ville, Wis.

DEALER IN

Wind-Mill, Garden and Set Length Deep
Pump, Pipe, Fittings, Drive Points, Deep
and Shallow Well Cylinders.

Gas and Steam Fitting Goods !

Glass and other Valves, Engine Trimmings,
Rubber Hoses, Sheet Rubber, Lead Pipe, Pack-
ing, &c.

Steam, Gas and Water Pipe Fit-
ting a Specialty.

Deep and Shallow Well Repairing. Estimates
given and Contracts taken on Work at a Dis-
tance. All work Personally Attended to.

pedawly

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"haven't been raised?" he wanted to
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"I told him I hadn't noticed a falling off,
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me a try as conductor."

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"I didn't work," sighed the bag-
gage-smasher. "I used to be polite-like.
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fares. Had no time, you know. So
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out from the cow on to the old gentle-
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"Before the old gentleman could reply,
a second trunk struck him in the small
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the destroyer of baggage he asked:

"Tell me, good sir, how you attained
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how such language would sound in a
nice story like this.

"Well, said the baggage-smasher,
"I've had the baggage-smasher."

"I've blamed hard time of it,"

Then he stopped to sigh—or perhaps it
was to relieve his mouth of its excess of
tobacco extra."

"But it's afover now," he went on.
"When I was young feller I came on to
the road as baggage master. I'd made up
my mind to do things about right, you
know. But then, I was so jolly green."

Here the baggage-smasher snoot his
thigh with a turbulent blow, as he
chuckled to himself in a confidential
way.

"You'd laughed; you could a soon
me handlin' the baggage in those days,"

he continued. "You thought every-
thing was an egg-shot full o' rattle-
snakes, I was so careful you know.

I'd lay 'em down just as gentle as a
woman would her first baby, and I'd
move 'em round just as if they were
babies, every one o' 'em, and I was
afraid of wakin' up. I used to see the
fellers grinnin' about the sation, but I
never knew what it was about till one
day, the Super, who had been watchin'
me about five or ten minutes, came up,
and he said:

"Young man, you've mistook your
callin'. You'll never make a baggage-
master."

"At that the fellers all snickered
right out. The Super kind of pitted
me, I guess, so he says:

"I don't want to be hard on you.
I'll give you a job at brakin'." That's
the best I can do. You won't do wiere
you are, that's certain."

"Well, to make a long story short I
began next day as brakeman on the
passenger train. As there wasn't no
rakin' to be done, and all I had to do
was to sing out the stations, I thought
I'd got a pretty soft thing. I was all
right, I thought, this time, sure."

"Yes," said the middle-aged gentle-
man, eagerly. "And you got along
well and thought of house-cleaning and
other female eccentricities, and told the
visitor, of course it didn't, and he went
away whistling. 'Why should the spirit
of mortal be proud?' —Steubenville
Herald.

"Mr. Darwin has a new book nearly
ready on 'The Formation of Vegeta-
ble Mold Through the Action of Worms,
with Observations on their Habits.'

"A young man who does a little now
and then in politics and has occasion to
mix with the mixers, says no one can
know how many friends he has until he
enters a bar-room."

"Cured of Drinking."

"A young friend of mine was cured of
an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had
so prostrated him that he was unable to
do any business. He was entirely cured by
the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that
burning thirst; it took away the appetite
for liquor; made his nerves steady, and
he has remained a sober and steady man
for more than two years, and has no desire
to return to his cups. I know of a
number of others that have been cured
of drinking it." —From a leading R.
O. Official, Chicago, Ill.

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JANESVILLE, - - WISCONSIN.

THE CITY

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IN DAILY. DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS
FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT IN-
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and harness. Apply at the store of G. A.
Shurhoff.

WANTED. - A girl competent to cook
and do general housework in a small
family. Apply at 29 North Main street,
or at the store of Britton & Kimball.

WANTED. - To purchase for cash 35 to 60
acres farm within a mile and a half of
Janesville, with suitable buildings. Call
on or address Doe & Hyzer.

FOR SALE. - One of the best stocks of
livery in the State. Inquire of
C. W. JACKMAN,

Myers House Livery, Janesville, Wis-
consin.

Mrs. Thomas Harris, a professional
nurse, is to make Janesville her home.
She is highly recommended by Dr. Philip
Fox, and other physicians. Orders
can be left at Stearns & Baker's or at
Sherer & Co.'s drug store.

FOR SALE. - One of the celebrated Im-
proved Howe sewing machines, new and
in perfect running order, price low, at
the GAZETTE counting room.

For Sale at Gazette Counting Room at
a bargain, a 10 inch Philadelphia Lawn
Mower.

LOCAL MATTER.

Ladies' and Gent's Stationery.
For a good article of Writing Paper, Envel-
opes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at
Sutherland & Bookstore.

Mother's! Mothers!! **Mother's!!!**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your
rest by a sick child suffering and crying with
the excreting pain of cutting teeth? If so,
go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSTOWNS
SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor
little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there
is no mistake about it. There is not a
mother on earth who has ever used it, who will
not tell you at once that it will regulate the
bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief
and health to the child, operating like magic.
It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant
to the taste, and is the prescription of one
of the oldest and best female physicians and
nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere
25 cents a bottle.

mark'd mon-wed-sat-33wly

MISCELLANEOUS

25 CENTS 25

The sale of the 25 and 40 cent

LISLE CLOVES!

AT

JAS. MORGAN

25¢ AND 38¢

East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.,

Will be continued, and the low prices for finer
Gloves and Laces will be maintained until
further notice.

JAS. MORGAN'S,

IS SELLING

Black "Berlin Shape," French

Chip Hats!

AT

Cents. 75 Cents.

FORMER PRICE \$2.00.

In conjunction with

Special Bargains

IN

SHETLAND SHAWLS, FANS,

PAISLEY HALLS, LISLE CLOVES,

LOWEST HATS, LACE MITTS,

BLKS., DOLMANS, LINEN DUSTER,

And in fact All Classes of

SUMMER GOODS!

spedily

The Stevens Upward

Durability Artistic Appearance, Self-Cleansing.

FILTER!

Thus avoiding frequent repacking, and deliver-
ing goods in a clean, dry condition.

It is made of heavy galvanized
and iron, has reservoirs for ice if you wish, and
easily moved. One was sent to W. G. Whe-
eler, of Brockton, Mass., last year, and Mr. J.
H. Stevens, of Boston, took it to New York.
The result was so satisfactory and exceedingly
pleasing, filling the hill perfectly, that a stock
was ordered and the Filter are now at Whe-
eler's, Brockton, Mass., and are to be had
everywhere.

Large arrivals of Fruits, Tea, Bird
Caps, Lawn Vases, Hammocks, Ice Cream Freez-
ers, Water Coolers, and a few Jewett Refrigerators
at special prices.

CITY TAXES!

Below is hereby given that the annual war-
rant for the collection of city taxes for the year
will now be my hands, and that I will receive
the same at my office, in the city and the fifth
district, the next after the 1st of October, pro-
viding the same as the law directs.

M. HASLETON,
Treasurer of the City of Janesville.

Aug. 12, 1861.

EDS and MORTGAGES

At the GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM.

At the GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM.